United Nations A/70/687–S/2016/40

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
21 January 2016

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventieth session
Agenda item 120
Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Note verbale dated 8 January 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the President of the General Assembly, Mogens Lykketoft, and the President of the Security Council, Elbio Rosselli, and has, upon the instruction of its Government, the honour to transmit herewith a letter from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia, Zoran Milanović, concerning the nomination of the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign and European Affairs of the Republic of Croatia, Vesna Pusić, for the post of Secretary-General of the United Nations (see annex).

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Annex to the note verbale dated 8 January 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 5 January 2016 from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

We have the honour to nominate Vesna Pusić for the post of Secretary-General of the United Nations. We thereby reconfirm Ms. Pusić's nomination, which we have already announced in our letter of 21 October 2015. Her curriculum vitae is attached hereto (see enclosure).

For the past four years Ms. Pusić has been holding the office of Minister for Foreign and European Affairs, and for the past three years also the office of the First Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia.

Ms. Pusić has a distinguished national and international career, both as a politician and as a member of academia, which makes her completely suited for assuming this position of global leadership and responsibility. She has been actively involved in national and international politics for more than two decades, and had a very prominent role in Croatia's accession negotiations to the European Union, chairing the Parliamentarian Committee in charge of monitoring the negotiations. Prior to that, she also served as a Deputy Speaker of the National Parliament and as a Vice-President of the European Liberals.

During her tenure as the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign and European Affairs, she has been especially active on development, humanitarian and human rights issues. A particular focus in her work has been the empowerment of women and girls, especially in post-conflict and transition societies, a topic which she strongly advocated both within the United Nations and the European Union frameworks.

We are confident that Ms. Pusić will bring to the post of Secretary-General of the United Nations a unique and rewarding combination of strong leadership, vision, personal integrity, management skills, a rich academic background and, above all, a deep understanding of global and regional issues.

We strongly support and believe in the principle of equitable geographical distribution for the highest leadership positions in the United Nations system. Since, to date, only the Eastern European Group has not had the honour to have its representative in the position of the Organization's highest official, we believe that the next Secretary-General should come from our region.

Furthermore, we also strongly support the gender equality principle in the selection and appointment process for the post of Secretary-General. Considering the 70 years of the Organization's existence, it is high time that a woman of impeccable and outstanding credentials be considered on an equal basis for this highly eminent post, and we are strongly convinced that Ms. Pusić, with her tireless dedication and many years of intensive leadership on global, development and human rights issues, is best suited for this demanding task.

We would be grateful if consultations could be facilitated and Member States and the Security Council so informed, in accordance with paragraph 60 of General Assembly resolution 51/241 of 31 July 1997, and if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

We stand ready to provide you with any additional information, if needed.

(*Signed*) Zoran **Milanović**
Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia

Enclosure

Vesna Pusić, PhD

- **Minister for Foreign and European Affairs, First Deputy Prime Minister, Government of the Republic of Croatia**
- **Member of the Croatian Parliament**
  - **Deputy Speaker of the Croatian Parliament**
  - **Parliamentary Floor Leader of the HNS-Liberal Democrats Group in the Croatian Parliament**
  - **Chairwoman of the National Committee for Monitoring the Europran Union Accession Negotiation**
- **Professor of Sociology and Political Theory, University of Zagreb**

Education

- BA University of Zagreb, 1976 — Sociology and Philosophy
- PhD University of Zagreb, 1984 — Sociology
- University of Chicago (USA), 1972 — Sociology — semester study
- Humphrey Fellow, Postdoctoral Program, American University, Washington, DC. 1984/85 — Management of Human Resources

Summary

My professional career has developed in three areas:

- Academia and scientific research
- Non-governmental sector of social activism
- Politics — Government

Over time I worked in these three areas consecutively, but they also overlapped and I had been active in more than one area simultaneously. My experience in one area definitely informed and influenced my work in the others, which created more of a synergy than an orderly chronology.

- My **academic and scientific** career started in 1975 and lasted until 2010. However, the last 10 years — 2000 to 2010 — were the years where I focused more on politics, while still teaching at the University of Zagreb.
- My first **NGO** was also the first feminist group in former Yugoslavia, which I started with 6 other women in 1979. In 1992 I co-founded and became director of the *Erasmus Guild*, a non-government, non-partisan think tank for the culture of democracy. The think tank was active from 1992 to 1998. In that capacity I was the publisher of ERASMUS, a journal promoting the culture of democracy.
- I entered **politics** in 2000 when I was first elected an MP. I have since served both in the legislative and the executive branches.

Academia and Scientific Research

Main areas of academic and research interest: political theory, theory of democracy, transition and transformation in post-communist and post-conflict societies, organizational theory, industrial relations, industrial democracy and gender studies. I have published scientific work and lectured in all of these areas.

- 1975-1979: worked as a member of the IDE International Research Group doing comparative research on industrial democracy in 12 European countries, coordinated from the Wissenschaftscentrum, Berlin. Co-authored the research-based publications "Industrial Democracy in Europe" and "European Industrial Relations", both Clarendon Press, Oxford 1981.
- 1976-1978: worked as a researcher at the Institute of Sociology, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia.
- Since 1978: working at the Sociology Department, University of Zagreb; 1992-1994, Head of the Department.
- 1998: elected to full Professor, teaching courses in Sociology of Politics and Theories of Industrial Democracy.
- Since 2010: still formally affiliated with the University of Zagreb, but not teaching.

During the course of my professional career, I have either led or participated in a number of empirical research projects.

- From 1989 to 1991 I conducted an empirical study on managerial style in 18 of the most successful industrial organizations in Croatia. This served as the basis for an analysis of the managerial elite as a potential caretaker political elite for the transition period in Croatia. The results of this study were published in my book *The Leaders and the Managers*, Novi Liber, 1992.
- In 1995/96 I coordinated an empirical research project on dominant political, religious, family, work and environmental values in Croatia, which was a part of the global *World Value Survey* started 17 years earlier by the Institute of Social Research at the University of Michigan. This research became part of a larger project effort in Croatia, entitled *A New Agenda for a New Democracy*.

Non-governmental Sector of Social Activism

- ***Women and Society*** — In 1979, together with six other women, started the first feminist group in the former Yugoslavia. At that time feminism was seen both politically and socially as very controversial. But political pressure and attacks created the opposite effect and the group attracted significant interest and grew quickly. Since at that time NGOs were unknown and nonexistent in Yugoslavia, we were also seen as illegal and threatened with formal action. The Croatian Sociological Association offered to host us as part of their activities and the initiative survived within that framework. It became the seminal women's and feminist organization in Croatia for years to come.

- ***Erasmus Guild*** — In 1992 I co-founded and became director of the *Erasmus Guild*, a non-government, non-partisan think tank for the culture of democracy. The think tank was active from 1992 to 1998. *Erasmus Guild* published a political journal — ERASMUS, a series of books on political culture, democracy and political transition, as well as organized a number of round tables on various political issues. All our activities focused on advocating dialogue and finding peaceful solutions for the wars that at that time raged in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. We also provided a critical analysis of authoritarian regimes of the 1990s both in Croatia and other countries in the region. Fighting extreme nationalism, in the fall of 1993 Erasmus organized the round table discussion «Serbs and Croats». It was the first meeting of intellectuals, civil society representatives and Catholic and Orthodox Church officials from Croatia and Serbia since the beginning of the war. For six years Erasmus provided a strong voice in Croatia against authoritarianism, extreme nationalism and war. It was strongly criticized by the authorities, but it also provided a positive influence on the changes that started in the second half of the 90s.

Politics

- Minister for Foreign and European Affairs, First Deputy Prime Minister, Government of the Republic of Croatia
- Member of Croatian Parliament, elected 2000, 2003, 2007 and 2011;
  - o Member of Foreign Relations Committee, European Integration Committee, Committee on the Constitution, Standing Orders and Political System, Defence Committee, Joint Parliamentary Committee Croatia — European Union;
  - o Deputy Speaker of the Croatian Parliament 2003-2007;
  - o President of the National Committee for Monitoring the European Union Accession Negotiations 2007-2011;
  - o Parliamentary floor leader of Croatian People's Party group in the Croatian Parliament 2000-2003, 2007-2011;
- Vice-president of ELDR (European Liberal Democrat and Reform party) — elected for two terms;
- Leader, Croatian People's Party, 2000-2008, 2013-present;

Guest lectureships and professional councils

- 1992 to 1997 — member of the Joint Committee for Eastern Europe of the American Council of Learned Societies. Member of the Research Council of the International Forum for Democratic Studies.
- I have lectured at the University of Chicago; the American University, Washington, D.C.; The New School for Social Research, New York; Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; The Wilson Center, Washington, D.C.; the International Democratic Forum, Washington, D.C.; the Foreign Service Institute, U.S. Department of State and gave talks at a number of other European and American institutions.

- During the academic year 1996/97 I was the E. L. Wiegand Distinguished Visiting Professor of Democratization at Georgetown University, School of Foreign Service, Washington, D.C.
- I spent the academic year 1984/85 at the School of International Service, The American University, Washington, D.C. as a H. H. Humphrey Fellow specializing in management of human resources.
- In 1980 I taught at the Sloan School of Management at M.I.T. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Publications

Books

- *Democracies and Dictatorships*, Durieux, 1998.
- *The Leaders and the Managers*, Novi Liber, 1992.
- *Industrial Democracy and Civil Society*, Sociološko društvo Hrvatske, 1986.
- *Industrial Democracy in Europe*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1981 (co-author)

Other

- *European Industrial Relations*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1981 (co-author)
- Author of approximately 50 scientific and professional articles in domestic and international journals

United Nations S/2016/41

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 January 2016
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 15 January 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government and in view of the media tumult over the past two days regarding the situation of humanitarian and relief work in the Syrian Arab Republic, I should like to apprise you of the humanitarian relief operations being conducted by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic in cooperation and coordination with United Nations organizations and specialized agencies operating in Damascus and with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Certain towns, villages and regions in a number of Syrian governorates have been placed under a harrowing siege by armed terrorist groups that receive funds, weapons, materiel and recruits from several States in the region and beyond, including Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Qatar. The sieges are inhumane, to say the very least. They reflect the blind rage, hatred and vile extremism of such repulsive terrorist groups as Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and the Nusrah Front, in addition to a number of terrorist and criminal groups, gangs, organizations and entities associated or affiliated with the terrorist organization Al-Qaida, including Army of Conquest, the so-called Army of Islam, the Nur al-Din al-Zanki battalion, the Islamic Front, Liwa' al-Tawhid, the Badr Martyrs Brigade, the Emigrants Brigade, Northern Shield, among so many others. The terrorists come from over one hundred countries, including France, Saudi Arabia, Britain, Qatar and Turkey. They are protected by the trinity of sponsors of international terrorism, namely, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Qatar, and by intelligence agencies from outside the region. They benefit from official and unofficial propaganda in the media, which heap praise on the acts of terrorism committed by criminals in Syria. The groups also have illegal trade links with States in the region, particularly the Erdoğan regime in Turkey and its senior figures. Such links are used to plunder the wealth and resources of the Syrian people.

Syrian civilians are besieged by armed terrorist groups in Dayr al-Zawr, Raqqah, Idlib and Aleppo; in Madaya, Zabadani, Bludan and Buqayn in Rif Dimashq governorate; in Fu'ah and Kafraya in Idlib governorate; in Nubul and Zahra' in Aleppo governorate; and in Tadmur (Palmyra), in Homs governorate. The same was true of the Wa'r neighbourhood and the old city of Homs, in Homs governorate, before the national reconciliation agreement was enacted. In all of those places, civilians have undergone considerable hardship. They have borne the brunt of terrorism in the clutches of the armed terrorist groups, which have used

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them as hostages, or indeed as human shields to keep counter-terrorism forces at bay. In other cases, the terrorist groups have used the civilians as a source of funds, selling them food and medicine at exorbitant prices. Their State sponsors, which are given to holding forth endlessly about democracy and human rights, have kept a chilling silence about such practices.

The armed terrorist groups have demonstrated their mastery of various forms of siege. In some cases, when unable to enter cities, they have laid siege from without. This has happened, for instance, in Dayr al-Zawr. In other cases, in the cities and towns where they are based, they have imposed a siege from within. One example of this approach is the town of Madaya. In either case, the result is the same: hunger, thirst, fear, terror, repression, hardship and crime against civilians. All the while, the world has remained silent about the actions of the trinity of international terrorism, namely, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Qatar, which are assisted by certain States members of the Security Council.

In that connection, I wish to address the agreement concerning the towns of Madaya and Zabadani in Rif Dimashq governorate and the towns of Fu'ah and Kafraya in Idlib governorate, all of which are surrounded by armed terrorist groups.

- After lengthy and exhausting negotiations, in which the offices of the Special Envoy for Syria and the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Damascus took part, an agreement was reached for humanitarian and relief assistance to be delivered to the four towns.

- On 10 October 2015, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic informed the office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Damascus that it approved the agreement. It did so because of its legal and constitutional duty to protect its innocent, peaceful citizens who were besieged in those towns by the armed terrorist groups. The agreement states that the terrorists should leave Zabadani and Bludan, and that sick and wounded people requiring urgent attention should be evacuated from the four towns to receive the necessary health care. It provides for United Nations guarantees, in cooperation and coordination with ICRC and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

- The following actions have been taken in implementation of the agreement:

  1. On 18 October 2015, the first instalment of humanitarian and relief assistance was delivered to the four towns. The process was arduous and complicated. The Turkish Government stopped trucks laden with humanitarian assistance from crossing from Turkey into Syrian territory. It kept the trucks in the open countryside under adverse weather conditions for over ten days, during which time some of the supplies spoiled. The Turkish authorities also removed some of the cargo. The remaining assistance on the trucks entered Syrian territory bound for Fu'ah and Kafraya, where some of it was looted by the armed terrorist groups laying siege to the two towns.

  2. On 21 December 2015, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates informed the office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Damascus that it approved the request made by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Stephen O'Brien, for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to a number of towns and regions of Syria.

3. On 27 December 2015, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic sent a memorandum to the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Damascus requesting the delivery of assistance, including medical supplies and fuel, to the towns of Madaya, Fu'ah and Kafraya. The request went unanswered.

4. On 28 December 2015, groups of terrorists left Zabadani and Madaya for Lebanon and Idlib governorate, their chosen destinations. From there, most left for Turkey.

5. On 8 January 2016, the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Damascus sent a memorandum to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants requesting the delivery of various forms of assistance to the four towns. The resident coordinator's memorandum made no reference to the aforementioned memorandum from the Ministry.

6. On 9 January 2016, the Ministry informed the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) that it approved the joint request of UNICEF and the World Food Programme for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Madaya, Fu'ah and Kafraya, which were surrounded by armed terrorist groups. The assistance was to be handed over by a branch of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in cooperation and coordination with the high commission for relief.

7. On the same date, the Ministry informed ICRC that it had approved the latter's request for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Madaya, Zabadani, Fu'ah and Kafraya.

8. On 11 January 2016, an instalment of food, relief and medical supplies was delivered to the four towns. The instalment was sufficient for 40,000 people in Madaya and Zabadani and 20,000 people in Fu'ah and Kafraya.

9. On 11 January 2016, the Ministry denounced the actions of armed terrorist groups, which had detained a humanitarian convoy bound for Fu'ah and Kafraya while it was passing the city of Idlib. The groups unloaded the cargo near Idlib city and searched the trucks. They then removed the diesel, leaving only enough for the trucks to reach Fu'ah and Kafraya. The first aid cases were also forcibly removed from the trucks.

10. On 14 January 2016, a third instalment of food, relief and medical supplies was delivered to the four towns. The instalment was sufficient for 40,000 people in Madaya and Zabadani and 20,000 people in Fu'ah and Kafraya.

11. On 14 January 2016, the Resident Coordinator informed the Ministry that he and the head of the office of the Special Envoy had intervened with the armed terrorist groups in Idlib to resolve difficulties, and that an aid convoy had been allowed to continue on its way to the towns of Fu'ah and Kafraya.

- To date, three instalments of food, relief and medical assistance have been delivered to the four towns, each of them sufficient for 40,000 people in Madaya and Zabadani and 20,000 people in Fu'ah and Kafraya.

We enclose herewith lists of the cargo of the two most recent convoys, which were delivered to civil society committees in the town of Madaya in Rif Dimashq governorate and Fu'ah and Kafraya in Idlib governorate. The assistance is delivered with the knowledge of the United Nations (see annex).

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic is surprised at the campaign of media misinformation regarding the humanitarian situation in Madaya. This narrative turns a blind eye to the difficult conditions which Syrian civilians face in other regions, such as Dayr al-Zawr, Raqqah, Idlib and Aleppo, and the towns of Fu'ah Kafraya in Idlib governorate and Nubul and Zahra' in Aleppo governorate.

The media campaign has fabricated and distorted the events. The recent stories broadcast by *Al-Arabiya* and *Al-Jazeera* are perhaps the most prominent examples of those networks' media terrorism. They took a seven-year-old girl from the Lebanese town of Tayr, Mariana Yusuf, and made her into a Syrian girl living in Madaya and going hungry under siege. In 2014, they had cast the same girl as a beautiful Syrian refugee selling chewing gum in Za'tari camp, in northern Jordan. At the same time, the two networks kept their cameras and correspondents well clear of the 16-month-old toddler Fatimah Nur al-Din, who died for want of food and medicine as a result of the armed terrorist groups' siege of Fu'ah and Kafraya.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic stresses that the terrorist attacks that have been taking place for more than four years in the cities and villages of Syria, along with unilateral coercive economic measures, are the cause of the country's humanitarian crisis. Those factors have also prolonged the crisis, the effects of which have been felt in various aspects of daily life in Syria. That humanitarian crisis continues only because of the funds, arms and ammunition that are openly provided by such States as Turkey, Saudi Arabia and Qatar, which are partners in the terrorist crimes committed against the Syrian people. Such support is in brazen defiance of the Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism, including resolutions 2170 (2014), 2199 (2015) and 2253 (2015). Moreover, the permanent members of the Security Council continue to prevent the Council from condemning such terrorist crimes. By adopting such a position, those members encourage the terrorists to continue committing acts of terrorism and they demonstrate their lack of seriousness regarding counter-terrorism.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reiterates that it continues to fulfil its duties towards the country's citizens. It also continues to carry out the humanitarian work in which it has been engaged throughout the Syrian crisis, which began almost five years ago. The Government affirms that it continues to cooperate and coordinate with United Nations organizations and international organizations in order to strengthen humanitarian work and deliver food, aid and medical assistance to all Syrian citizens and other affected persons, without discrimination or distinction.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic calls on the Security Council to condemn the crimes committed by armed terrorist groups in Syria. It furthermore calls on the Council to fulfil its responsibility to take preventive measures against those States that support terrorism, in order to preserve security and peace in the region and around the world.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mounzer **Mounzer**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex to the identical letters dated 15 January 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic/English]

Material delivered to Madaya on 11 January 2016

Agency	*Volume (cubic metres)*	*Weight (tons)*	*Unit type*	*No. of units*	*Commodity*	*Final destination*
World Food Programme (WFP)	396	251	Carton	7 800	Food rations	Madaya
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1.44	0.19	Pack	2 600	Multiple micronutrient powder, sachet/PAC-30	Madaya
UNICEF	8	3.25	Carton	250	Fortified spread, pot 325 g/CAR-36	Madaya
UNICEF	1.5	0.6	Carton	40	Supplementary spread, sachet 92 g/CAR-150	Madaya
UNICEF	0.2	0.07	Pack	100	Micronutrient tablets, pregnancy/PAC-1000	Madaya
UNICEF	0.05	0.018	Pack	50	Fe (as fumarate) + folic 60 + 0.4 mg tablet/ PAC-1000	Madaya
UNICEF	0.5	0.296	Carton	20	Therapeutic spread, sachet 92 g/CAR-150	Madaya
UNICEF	24.84	8.28	Carton	920	High-energy biscuits (20 packets per box) — 14 USD DMS-1026	Madaya
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	116	60	Carton	1 950	Medical supplies	Madaya
ICRC	–	–	Bundle	20 000	Blankets	Madaya
World Health Organization (WHO)	37	7.8	Box	840	Medicine boxes	Madaya
Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC)	8.16	4.08	Box	8 150	Baby milk (under 6 months)	Madaya
SARC	4.08	2.04	Box	4 060	Baby milk (6 to 12 months)	Madaya
SARC	6	3	Sack	6 000	Milk powder	Madaya

44 trucks

Material delivered to Madaya on 14 January 2016

Agency	*Volume (cubic metres)*	*Weight (tons)*	*Unit type*	*No. of units*	*Commodity*	*Final destination*
WFP	185.59	117.546	Sack	7 800	Wheat flour	Madaya
UNICEF	32	11.200	Sack	4 000	Washing powder (2 kg each)	Madaya
UNICEF	255	18.3	Carton	8 000	Children's winter clothes kit	Madaya
UNICEF	10	5.4	Bar	40 000	Bath soap	Madaya
UNICEF	11.2	2.24	Box	400	Water purification tablets (NaDCC), 33 mg/box 10,000	Madaya
UNICEF	8.8	1.824	Kit	2	Inter-agency health kit 2011 (complete set)	Madaya
UNICEF	63.6	23.28	Kit	600	Syria school bag kit for 20 students	Madaya
UNICEF	2	0.21	Kit	2	Midwifery kit (complete set)	Madaya
UNICEF	12	3.34	Kit	2	Diarrhoeal disease set packing	Madaya
UNICEF	216	2	Each	10 000	Blankets	Madaya
UNICEF	1.6	0.205	Carton	33	Permethrin shampoo/solution 1%/100 ml bottle	Madaya
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	109	16	Each	10 000	Blankets	Madaya
	167	44	Each	16 000	Medium thermal blankets	Madaya

45 trucks

Material delivered to Kafraya and Fu'ah on 11 January 2016

Agency	*Volume (cubic metres)*	*Weight (tons)*	*Unit type*	*No. of units*	*Commodity*	*Final destination*
WFP	203	129	Carton	4 000	Food rations	Kafraya and Fu'ah
UNICEF	0.72	0.095	Pack	1 300	Multiple micronutrient powder, sachet/PAC-30	Kafraya and Fu'ah
UNICEF	4	1.625	Carton	125	Fortified spread, pot 325 g/CAR-36	Kafraya and Fu'ah
UNICEF	0.75	0.3	Carton	20	Supplementary spread, sachet 92 g/CAR-150	Kafraya and Fu'ah
UNICEF	0.1	0.035	Pack	50	Micronutrient tablets, pregnancy/PAC-1000	Kafraya and Fu'ah
UNICEF	0.025	0.009	Pack	25	Fe (as fumarate) + folic 60 + 0.4 mg tablet/PAC-1000	Kafraya and Fu'ah
UNICEF	0.25	0.148	Carton	10	Therapeutic spread, sachet 92 g/CAR-150	Kafraya and Fu'ah
UNICEF	8.1	2.7	Carton	300	High-energy biscuits (20 packets per box) — 14 USD DMS-1026	Kafraya and Fu'ah
ICRC	116	60	Carton	1 950	Medical supplies	Kafraya and Fu'ah
	–	–	Blanket	10 000	Blankets	Kafraya and Fu'ah
WHO	18.5	3.9	Box	424	Medicine boxes	Kafraya and Fu'ah
SARC	8.16	4.08	Box	8 160	Baby milk (under 6 months)	Kafraya and Fu'ah
SARC	4.08	2.04	Box	4 080	Baby milk (6 to 12 months)	Kafraya and Fu'ah
SARC	6	3	Sack	6 000	Milk powder	Kafraya and Fu'ah

22 trucks

Material delivered to Kafraya and Fu'ah on 14 January 2016

Agency	*Volume (cubic metres)*	*Weight (tons)*	*Unit type*	*No. of units*	*Commodity*	*Final destination*
WFP	95.2	60.3	Sack	4 000	Wheat flour	Kafraya and Fu'ah
UNICEF	15	5	Sack	2 500	Washing powder (2 kg each)	Kafraya and Fu'ah
UNICEF	120	9.17	Carton	4 000	Children's winter clothes kit	Kafraya and Fu'ah
UNICEF	5	2.7	Bar	20 000	Bath soap	Kafraya and Fu'ah
UNICEF	5.6	1.14	Box	200	Water purification tablets (NaDCC), 33 mg/box 10,000	Kafraya and Fu'ah
UNICEF	4.4	0.912	Kit	1	Inter-agency health kit 2011 (complete set)	Kafraya and Fu'ah
UNICEF	30.7	11.52	Kit	300	Syria school bag kit for 20 students	Kafraya and Fu'ah
UNICEF	1	0.105	Kit	1	Midwifery kit (complete set)	Kafraya and Fu'ah
UNICEF	3.8	1.5	Kit	1	Diarrhoeal disease set packing	Kafraya and Fu'ah
UNICEF	0.7	0.244	Carton	17	Permethrin shampoo/solution 1%/100 ml bottle	Kafraya and Fu'ah
UNHCR	109	16	Each	10 000	Blankets	Kafraya and Fu'ah
	83.5	44	Each	8 000	Medium thermal blankets	Kafraya and Fu'ah

18 trucks

United Nations A/ES-10/709–S/2016/42

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
15 January 2016

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Identical letters dated 15 January 2016 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

The situation in the Occupied State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem, continues to deteriorate daily and the Palestinian civilian population continues to suffer immensely as Israel intensifies its occupation and its unlawful punitive measures and actions. As the calls from the Palestinian leadership and its people for international protection go unheeded, more innocent lives are being lost, as is any glimmer of hope that a peaceful solution can be achieved to free the Palestinian people from life under Israeli control and occupation. This situation warrants urgent attention by the international community, particularly the Security Council, to act to halt all violations of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, that continue to be perpetuated by the occupying Power with complete impunity.

In the recent period, Israel, the occupying Power, has, in particular, continued to target Palestinian youth and children, deepening their insecurity and vulnerability. In yet another incident of the countless violations committed against Palestinian youth and children, 12-year-old Ahmad Abu Al-Hummus, from the occupied East Jerusalem neighbourhood of Al-Issawiya, remains in critical condition and breathing with a machine after Israeli occupying forces shot him in the eye and head with a sponge-tipped bullet, yet another type of weapon in Israel's immense military arsenal that is unleashed routinely against the Palestinian people it occupies. On 8 January 2016, Ahmad Abu Al-Hummus was standing in the street when he was shot by occupying forces, which enter and raid the neighbourhood of Al-Issawiya on a nearly daily basis, causing casualties and violently and illegally arresting and detaining Palestinian civilians, many of them children. It should be noted that a report in December by the Association for Civil Rights in Israel revealed that, in 2015, at least 12 Palestinians lost an eye due to sponge-tipped bullet fire in Occupied East Jerusalem alone, roughly half of the casualties being children.

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In addition to the above, it has been documented that since the current period of unrest which began on 1 October 2015, 159 Palestinians, among them 29 children and 7 women, have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces and terrorist settlers. Thousands more have been injured as occupying forces continue to use excessive and indiscriminate force against the Palestinian civilians, and hundreds of others have been assaulted by Israeli soldiers and settlers.

Palestinian civilians also continue to be arrested and detained by the Israeli occupying forces by the hundreds. According to the Palestinian Centre for Prisoner Studies, Israeli occupying forces have detained more than 1,900 Palestinians from Occupied East Jerusalem alone in 2015, the majority minors, and at least 65 of whom were put under house arrest that in effect "turns the child's house itself to a prison and the family members to wardens". Hundreds of children are also being held captive in the occupation's jails under the most inhumane conditions, suffering physical and mental abuse, including torture. This must be roundly condemned by the international community, and Israel, the occupying Power, must be demanded to cease such violations and abide by international law.

Among the many other crimes and violations perpetrated by Israel, the occupying Power, in the recent period are the following:

7 January 2016:

- A Palestinian child, Khalil Mohammed Al-Shalaldah (age 16), was shot dead by Israeli occupying forces at Beit Einun junction, north-east of Al-Khalil

9 January 2016:

- Israeli occupying forces demolished the family home of Mohammed Al-Halabi, who was killed by occupying forces in early October in Surda village, north of Ramallah
- Ali Abu Mariam (age 23) and Said Abu Al-Wafa (age 38), who were delivering groceries, were shot dead by occupying forces at Al-Hamra Israeli checkpoint in the northern Jordan Valley

10 January 2016:

- Israel, the occupying Power, confiscated over 300 dunums of land near Ya'bad, to the west of Jenin, and declared it a closed military zone

11 January 2016:

- Occupying forces detained 21 Palestinians, including a child, from across the West Bank
- Occupying forces raided the campus of Birzeit University, north of Ramallah, where they destroyed office contents and seized papers and other belongings
- Zaid Al-Ashqar was shot and seriously injured at an Israeli checkpoint on the Jenin-Tulkarem road
- Occupying forces fired on Palestinian fishermen near Beit Lahiya in the northern Gaza Strip
- Occupying forces shot at a Palestinian child, Qusai Nimr (age 12)

12 January 2016:

- At least 16 Palestinians, including children, were detained by occupying forces in the West Bank

- Srour Ahmad Abu Srour (age 21) was killed by occupying forces in Beit Jala, near Bethlehem
- Mohammed Ahmad Khalil Kawazba (age 23) and Adnan Hamid Al-Mashni (age 17) were shot dead by occupying forces at Beit Einun junction, north-east of Al-Khalil

13 January 2016:

- Mousa Z'aiter (age 23) was killed and three other civilians were injured by Israeli artillery fire in the northern Gaza Strip

14 January 2016:

- Israeli occupying forces shot and killed Haitham Mahmoud Yaseen (age 36) at the entrance of Al-Aseera Al-Shamaliya village in Nablus
- Muayyad Awni Jabbarin (age 20) was shot and killed by the occupying forces near Beit Einun junction, north-east of Al-Khalil

15 January 2016:

- Israeli occupying forces shot and killed Mohammed Adel Abu Zayed (age 18) east of Al-Bureij refugee camp in the central Gaza Strip

Given that the occupying Power has clearly chosen to continue with its aggression and crimes against the Palestinian people and their land, in grave breach of international humanitarian law and in complete violation of United Nations resolutions and all other applicable provisions of international law, we must once again reiterate our urgent appeal to the Security Council of the United Nations to act to bring an end to Israel's violations and to protect the Palestinian civilian population, in line with its Charter duties. The collective responsibility of the international community to contribute to a just solution to this conflict, including through Security Council action, must be upheld without delay. It is critical at this time to promote a clear political horizon that will help to de-escalate the situation, bring calm and revive the hope that a peaceful solution to end Israel's occupation and achieve justice and freedom for the Palestinian people in their State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital, can still be achieved.

The present letter is in follow-up to our 571 previous letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the territory of the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 7 January 2016 (A/ES-10/708-S/2016/17), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations being committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations

United Nations A/70/688–S/2016/43

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
21 January 2016

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventieth session
Agenda item 120
Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Identical letters dated 14 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Montenegro to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

With reference to Article 97 of the Charter of the United Nations, and in accordance with the joint letter of the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council dated 15 December 2015 (A/70/623-S/2015/988), I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Montenegro has decided to nominate Igor Lukšić, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and European Integration, for the position of Secretary-General of the United Nations.

By submitting the candidature, the Government of Montenegro strongly believes that Mr. Lukšić possesses all the necessary skills, attributes, knowledge and experience, as prescribed in General Assembly resolution 69/321, to successfully perform the function of Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Mr. Lukšić has a rich and diverse background and experience in carrying out the highest functions in Montenegro, notably Prime Minister (2010-2012), Minister of Finance (two terms; 2004-2010) and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and European Integration (2012-present). The curriculum vitae of Mr. Lukšić is attached to the present letter (see annex).

The Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the United Nations would be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 120, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Željko **Perović**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-00872 (E) 260116

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Annex to the identical letters dated 14 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Montenegro to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Curriculum vitae*

Igor Lukšić (Montenegro)

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and European Integration of Montenegro

Prime Minister 2010-2012, Minister of Finance 2004-2010, Member of Parliament of Montenegro 2001-2003, Member of Parliament of Serbia and Montenegro 2003-2006.

Since 2012, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration.

Lukšić was born on 14 June 1976, in Bar, Montenegro where he finished elementary and high school. He graduated in June 1998 from the University of Montenegro, Faculty of Economics in Podgorica, Entrepreneurship department. He obtained a Master's Degree at the same institution in October 2002 (thesis: "Spontaneous Order and Transition") and a Ph.D. in September 2005 (thesis: "Transition — Process of Achieving Economic and Political Freedoms").

From June 1998 until February 2000, he worked as an associate in implementing the European Commission's assistance programme "Obnova" at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Montenegro. From February 2000 until January 2001, he worked as international relations adviser at the Democratic Party of Socialists (DPS). In the period from January to May 2001, he performed duties of Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

From January until April 2003, he was public relations adviser to the Prime Minister and from March 2003 to February 2004, he served as Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Serbia and Montenegro.

As Finance Minister, he oversaw numerous reforms and privatization programme in the banking and insurance industry, worked on the implementation of the tax and budget reforms improving transparency and comprehensiveness of the budget process, as well as on reforms of state aid, internal audit and property rights. One of the main principles were balanced budget, low taxation and reduction of public debt. Since 2008, he has chaired Government Council for the improvement of business environment and structural reforms overseeing the implementation of Doing Business reforms which brought Montenegro from 86th in 2008 to 36th position in 2014. From 2006 until January 2011, he served as Governor on behalf of Montenegro at the World Bank and at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Under his stewardship, Montenegro earned first ever international credit rating in 2004 and issued first ever Eurobonds in 2010.

* Curricula vitae are issued without formal editing.

As Prime Minister of Montenegro, Lukšić pressed for reforms that led to the opening of the accession talks with the European Union in June 2012 and the membership of Montenegro in the World Trade Organization in 2011. The leading principles were related to the dialogue in the society and inclusive approach towards the civil sector. Government also promoted transparency through the participation in the Open Government initiative and freedom of media. Numerous national identity including for the rehabilitation of the former Montenegrin Petrovic dynasty, as well as economic and social issues were resolved during his mandate. He initiated the adoption of the law on vocational training of college graduates that created the framework for young people to continue their education by working. Mr. Lukšić initiated the launch of the Government's e-petitions portal, and during his term a number of agreements that regulate the relations between the state and the religious communities were signed.

In December 2012, he was elected Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and European Integration. Until June 2015, Montenegro started talks with the European Union in 20 chapters. Lukšić has also been one of the key Government players in the implementation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) decision to implement intensive and focused talks that should lead to the NATO membership of Montenegro. In the field of regional cooperation Lukšić launched Western Balkans 6 mechanism as an operational arm of the formal regional initiatives which was supported by the European Commission.

Lukšić was selected Young Global Leader thus becoming YGL Community member of the World Economic Forum in 2013.

Between February 2010 and February 2011, he acted as Chairman of the Montenegrin Basketball Federation.

He is Associate Professor at the Faculty of International Economics, Finance, and Business in Podgorica, teaching the courses of Economics and Development.

He completed several specialist courses and trainings: "Specialist Course", Diplomatic Academy of Vienna, 1999; "U.S. Visitor Program", Washington, 15th March — 1 April 2000, "Summer School of Economics G17", Belgrade, July 1998, "Visitor Leadership Programme" organized by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2001.

He has participated in a number of conferences, seminars, scientific meetings and was engaged in various NGO projects in the past.

He is a member of the Board for Economic Sciences of the Montenegrin Academy of Sciences and Arts. He was member of the Presidency of the ruling Democratic Party of Socialists from 2001 until 2015 and its Vice President from 2011 until 2015.

Lukšić published three books of poetry and prose "The Book of Laughter", "The Book of Fear" and "The Book of Doubt". "The Book of Fear" is published in Italian and French.

He also published a number of working papers dealing with theory of economics and transition.

He is fluent in English, and also speaks Italian, French and German.

United Nations

S/2016/44

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 January 2016

Original: English

Note by the President of the Security Council

Security Council tasks under Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)

1. The present note sets forth practical arrangements and procedures for the Security Council for carrying out tasks related to the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015), particularly with respect to the provisions specified in paragraphs 2 to 7 of annex B to that resolution.

2. The Security Council shall take any necessary action to support and improve the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015), including:

(a) Monitoring the implementation of the resolution;

(b) Taking action, as appropriate, to improve the implementation by Member States of the resolution;

(c) Answering enquiries from Member States and international organizations regarding the implementation of the resolution;

(d) Responding appropriately to information regarding alleged actions inconsistent with the resolution;

(e) Undertaking outreach activities to promote proper implementation of the resolution, including the provision of practical guidance;

(f) Reviewing and deciding on proposals made by Member States pursuant to paragraphs 2, 4, 5 and 6 (b) of annex B to the resolution, including the review of recommendations from the Joint Commission regarding proposals by Member States and international organizations to participate in or permit the activities set forth in paragraph 2 of annex B to the resolution and section 6 of annex IV to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (i.e., the procurement channel functions);

(g) Granting exemptions to the restrictions, as specified in the resolution.

Practical arrangements

3. To facilitate its work under resolution 2231 (2015), the Security Council shall select on an annual basis one member to serve as its facilitator for the functions specified in the present note. The facilitator shall brief the other members of the Council on its work and the implementation of the resolution every six months, in parallel with the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 7 below.

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4. In normal circumstances, the Security Council shall convene informal meetings at the expert level to carry out the functions specified in the present note.

5. Also in normal circumstances, the Security Council shall seek to make decisions related to the functions specified in the present note by consensus and under a no-objection procedure, with a deadline of at least five working days, without prejudice to the possibility of voting pursuant to the Security Council's provisional rules of procedure.

Secretariat

6. The Security Council requests that the Secretary-General appoint the Security Council Affairs Division of the Department of Political Affairs as a point of contact in the Secretariat and to support the work of the Security Council and of its facilitator on those issues. The point of contact shall:

(a) Assist the facilitator in the organization and staffing of informal meetings of the Security Council related to the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015);

(b) Manage all incoming and outgoing communications related to implementation of the resolution and assist the facilitator in corresponding with Member States on behalf of the Security Council;

(c) Draft correspondence, speaking notes and briefings of the facilitator related to the implementation of the resolution;

(d) Maintain and archive all information and documents relating to the Security Council's work related to the implementation of the resolution;

(e) Maintain and promote publicly available information on the restrictions imposed by the Security Council, including through the Council's website and outreach activities;

(f) Provide administrative support for the Security Council's review of recommendations from the Joint Commission, including:

(i) Receiving proposals from Member States seeking to engage in nuclear-related activities or transfers;

(ii) Responding to queries from Member States about the procedures for the submission of a proposal to the Security Council and the process for review;

(iii) Circulating immediately to the Joint Commission Coordinator and the members of the Security Council incoming proposals and transmitting recommendations from the Joint Commission to the members of the Council and final decisions of the Council to the relevant Member States;

(iv) Receiving any other communications from the Joint Commission and transmitting them to the members of the Security Council, and transmitting any relevant communications from the Security Council to the Joint Commission;

(g) Perform any other task, upon request from the Security Council, to support the implementation of the resolution.

7. The Security Council requests that the Secretary-General report to the Security Council every six months on the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015). Prior to the public release of that report, the Security Council shall meet informally, normally

at the expert level, to review the findings and recommendations contained in the report.

Procurement channel approval

8. The Security Council shall review and take action on proposals by Member States and international organizations to participate in or permit activities set forth in paragraph 2 of annex B to resolution 2231 (2015) and paragraph 6 of annex IV to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. The process shall be as follows:

(a) Member States shall submit proposals directly to the Security Council;

(b) The Security Council shall immediately forward such proposals to the Joint Commission Coordinator for the Joint Commission's review;

(c) The Joint Commission, following the procedures specified in annex IV to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, as well as any further procedure developed by consensus, shall provide a recommendation to the Security Council;

(d) After five working days following receipt by the Security Council of such a recommendation, that recommendation shall be deemed to be approved by the Council unless the Council has adopted a resolution to reject it;

(e) The Security Council shall notify the proposing State of its decision.

9. Once the Security Council receives a recommendation from the Joint Commission, any Council member may request a vote of the Council to reject that recommendation. If a vote is requested, then the Council member requesting the vote should explain why it believes that the recommendation should be rejected. The member may also request an informal meeting of the Council to discuss the matter further. Any resolution to reject a recommendation from the Joint Commission must be adopted within five working days following receipt of the recommendation, or else the recommendation shall be deemed to be approved.

10. The Security Council shall strive to take other actions related to the present functions, including responding to enquiries, providing guidance and examining and taking appropriate action on information regarding alleged actions inconsistent with the relevant restrictions, by consensus.

11. The members of the Security Council shall treat as confidential documents created by, transmitted to or sent from the Council under the present arrangements and procedures.

12. Communications submitted to the Security Council under the procedure specified in paragraph 9 of the present note shall not be considered as official documents of the Council.

13. The Security Council shall coordinate closely with the Joint Commission on all tasks of the Council related to the nuclear-related restrictions imposed in resolution 2231 (2015). The Council further notes that exporting States are requested to cooperate with the Joint Commission in accordance with annex IV of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.

United Nations S/2016/45

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 January 2016
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 18 January 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, and in response to the allegations made in the letter dated 24 December 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey (S/2015/1029), I should like to inform you of Turkey's repeated acts of aggression and violations of the integrity of the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic.

In December 2015, motorized armed Turkish forces infiltrated the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic, heading for the village of Dayr Ghusn, locality of Jawadiyah; the village of Bustan, district of Malikiyah; the locality of Abu Rasin, district of Ra's al-Ayn; and the area to the north of the villages of Amanah and Shaykh Mansur, locality of Dirbasiyah. They carried out various construction projects at those locations.

A motorized armed Turkish force accompanied by workers and various vehicles infiltrated Syrian territory and razed the land between the villages of Tall al-Diyab and Kasrah in the locality of Dirbasiyah, district of Ra's al-Ayn.

Motorized armed Turkish forces also infiltrated Syrian territory in the town of Harim, in the northern countryside of Idlib governorate, where they razed land, carried out construction work and dug trenches 4 metres wide and 8 metres deep in the following places: east of Fawwar district, Shaykh Ubayd district, Wazwazah area, Kafr Hum area, Fawziyah police station, Hamdash farm and Tulul district.

Armed Turkish forces took up positions on land adjacent to the town of Harim, where they began building cement walls in the following places: Halabiyah fisheries at the Fawwar spring, shrine of Abu Ubaydah near the Harim bakery, Harim border post, Kafrinnah, Hayr Jamus, Tulul and Khirbat al-Husn.

The Turkish Government has, moreover, continued to provide various forms of military, logistical and financial support to the Turkmen terrorist groups that act as its proxies. A number of Turkish Army and intelligence officers regularly visit the training camps that the groups have established on Syrian territory, in order to train the terrorists in the use of various types of weapons and assassination techniques, particularly in I'zaz district.

The Turkish Army and intelligence services have dug tunnels and passages for terrorists around the village of Atimah.

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A Turkish force infiltrated the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic and began building cement walls near the seedlings facility in the town of Ra's al-Ayn, Hasakah governorate. It also built a wall 6 metres tall on Syrian territory in the area east of the village of Aradah, district of Ra's al-Ayn.

The Turkish Army and its engineering units continued to violate the integrity of the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic on numerous dates. The following are some examples:

- On 5 December 2015, Turkish Army tanks and artillery on Turkish territory opened fire for over two hours in order to provide cover for Turkish forces that had infiltrated Syrian territory to support their armed terrorist proxies that go by the names of Conqueror Brigade and Sultan Murad Brigade in the villages of Harhalah, Dahlah and Qarah Mazra'ah in the locality of Akhtarin, district of I'zaz, in the direction of the petrol station in the town of Qarah Mazra'ah. The Turkish combat forces left on the following day, while the fighters belonging to the two terrorist organizations stayed on location.

- On 6 December 2015, a group of terrorists of various nationalities illegally entered Syrian territory with support and protection from Turkish forces. They arrived from Turkey across the border crossing of Bab al-Salamah on cars with mounted machine guns. They then took up positions in the villages of Kishta'ar, the area around Minnagh military airport, Tatumrash (Tanab), Dayr Jamal and the area around the Faysal flour mill.

- On 22 December 2015, a Turkish military force infiltrated Syrian territory and took up positions on the Afrit hill between the villages of Qalqaliyah and Bustan, district of Malikiyah. The Turkish Army deployed a number of military vehicles and some 150 soldiers to the hill. On 23 December, after the inhabitants of the Syrian villages had protested and gathered opposite the infiltrated area, the Turkish Army withdrew into Turkish territory. There are reports suggesting that, while it was present on Syrian territory, the Turkish Army may have installed a monitoring device on Afrit hill, which is high and looks over the surrounding land.

- On 23 December 2015, a Turkish Army contingent entered Syrian territory around the village of Asadiyah, locality of Dirbasiyah, district of Ra's al-Ayn, where engineering units accompanying the contingent razed farmland.

- On 24 December 2015, an armed Turkish force infiltrated the area near the village of Latifiyah, district of Qamishli.

- On 27 December 2015, a Turkish armed force infiltrated Syrian territory in the area opposite the village of Tall Jahan, locality of Qahtaniyah, in Hasakah governorate, and built a cement wall 3 metres tall.

- On 30 December 2015, a Turkish engineering unit infiltrated Syrian territory near the village of Ayn Diwar, west of the Roman bridge in Malikiyah district, and began various digging projects.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic condemns the Turkish military forces' repeated acts of aggression and violations of the integrity of Syrian territory. Those actions are a glaring attack on all of the principles of international law and neighbourly policies. They also blatantly violate Syrian sovereignty, the Charter of

the United Nations and its purposes and principles, and the norms of neighbourly relations.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reserves the right to respond to those repeated violations and acts of encroachment on the integrity of Syrian territory. It asserts its right to request compensation for all of the damage caused by such actions.

Turkey's violations and acts of aggression, some of which are described above, follow in a series of crimes against the territory and people of Syria committed by the Erdoğan regime for almost five years. The Turkish regime has helped foreign terrorists to infiltrate Syria. It has offered them safe haven and health care on Turkish territory, where it has established terrorist training camps. It has also funded armed terrorist groups and provided them with weapons, ammunition and intelligence, both covertly and overtly.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic requests that the Turkish Government bring an immediate end to all of its acts of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic and the safety and security of the Syrian people. It also requests that the Security Council assume its responsibility by curbing those aggressive acts in order to maintain international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mondher **Mondher**
Minister Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2016/46

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 January 2016
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 18 January 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you of a bloody massacre of innocent civilians committed by the terrorist organization Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in the Baghiliyah suburb in Dayr al-Zawr governorate.

On Saturday, 16 January 2016, ISIL gangs attacked the suburb of Baghiliyah. They broke into civilian homes and murdered innocent civilians using blades, guns and bombs. Over 280 civilians were killed, most of them old people, women and children. The terrorists also abducted some four hundred peaceful civilians from Baghiliyah, taking them to other districts.

This latest bloody massacre was one of a series of barbaric and systematic terrorist acts committed in Syria by armed terrorist groups backed by States in the region and beyond, which have recruited the terrorists to serve their own petty interests and geopolitical agendas in the region.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic stresses that ISIL and the other terrorist organizations could not have perpetrated these crimes and bloody massacres without ongoing backing in the form of weapons, materiel, funds and logistical support from the intelligence services of States involved in the shedding of Syrian blood, particularly Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Turkey. France, too, has played a destructive role: by making vacuous pronouncements demonizing the forces that are fighting terrorism, its diplomats have encouraged the commission of terrorist acts.

In view of the massacres and crimes committed by armed terrorist groups in Syria, including ISIL, the Nusrah Front, Army of Islam, the Islamic Front, the Army of Conquest, the Free Army, Ahrar al-Sham and associated terrorist organizations, the Security Council must take deterrent action against those States that support and fund transcontinental terrorism, which endangers security and peace in Syria and the world as a whole. The international community must assert its commitment to combating terrorism and extremist terrorist groups while avoiding politicization and double standards. In order to fight this dangerous scourge, it must cooperate and coordinate fully with the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic. It must support the Syrian Government, which is fighting terrorism on behalf of all peoples of the world and defending humanity and the values of justice, freedom and dignity against the dark forces of extremism, blind zealotry and destructive, obscurantist

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thought. These crimes are taking place in plain sight of the so-called coalition of American and other allied forces. At a time when the coalition's futility and hypocrisy have become clear to see, the Syrian Arab Army and the Russian air force are waging relentless war on the terrorists.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic stresses that the priority must be to combat terrorism in Syria. It is determined to continue fulfilling its duty to protect the Syrian people in accordance with its constitutional responsibility, and to repel any threat to its people's safety and security. Once again, it calls on the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to condemn these crimes and terrorist acts. All members of the Security Council must assume their responsibility to eradicate terrorism and cut off its sources of funding. To that end, they must enforce the counter-terrorism resolutions of the Security Council, particularly resolutions 2170 (2014), 2178 (2014), 2199 (2015) and 2253 (2015). They must also take all necessary measures to deter those States, individuals, associations and institutions that are violating the aforementioned resolutions, especially the regimes in power in Turkey, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and certain Western States that continue to conspire against Syria.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mounzer **Mounzer**
Minister Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2016/47

Security Council

Distr.: General
20 January 2016

Original: English

France, Japan, New Zealand, Senegal, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, in particular resolutions 2226 (2015) and 2219 (2015), and the statements of its President relating to the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, resolution 2239 (2015) on the situation in Liberia and resolution 2227 (2015) on the situation in Mali,

Taking note of the report of 8 December 2015 of the Secretary-General (S/2015/940), including his recommendation on the drawdown of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI),

Welcoming the successful holding of the presidential election on 25 October 2015 as a critical milestone in consolidating Côte d'Ivoire's long term peace and stability, *commending* the Government of Côte d'Ivoire for facilitating an environment conducive to a free, fair, peaceful, and transparent election, *further commending* the work undertaken by the Independent Electoral Commission to oversee this election and the important role played by the Ivorian security forces to provide security during the electoral period, and *congratulating* the people of Côte d'Ivoire for demonstrating their strong commitment to peace and democracy,

Welcoming the considerable and continued progress made in Côte d'Ivoire on the path of reconciliation, stability, security, justice, and economic recovery, *encouraging* continued efforts in this regard, including through deepening the partnership between the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and relevant United Nations agencies, and *recognizing* that while such progress has been achieved, some fragility remains,

Determining that the situation in Côte d'Ivoire continues to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to decrease the authorized ceiling of UNOCI's military component from 5,437 to 4,000 military personnel by 31 March 2016;

2. *Recalls* its request to the Secretary-General to provide to the Council no later than 31 March 2016 a report containing recommendations consistent with paragraph 25 of resolution 2226 (2015), and *expresses* its intention to consider these recommendations promptly, taking into account the situation in Côte d'Ivoire;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

16-00782 (E) 200116

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United Nations S/2016/48

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 January 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 18 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to enclose herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine regarding the aggravation of the situation in Donbas (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Volodymyr **Yelchenko**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-00706 (E) 200116

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Annex to the letter dated 18 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine regarding the aggravation of the situation in Donbas

18 January 2016

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine strictly condemns yet another attempt of the Russian Federation and its proxies to aggravate the security situation in Donbas.

Despite the ceasefire, agreed during the recent meeting of the Trilateral Contact Group, the number of armed provocations against anti-terrorist operation forces along the contact line continues to grow.

Only on 17 January, militants shelled anti-terrorist operation positions and civilian objects 48 times; on 15 and 16 January, 40 and 36 times, respectively. Moreover, in addition to small arms, they used 82 mm and 120 mm mortars, rocket-propelled grenades, anti-aircraft warfare and armoured personnel carrier armaments. Deliberate shooting at the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Special Monitoring Mission vehicle on 16 January was a particularly outrageous action.

The nature of such actions proves their thorough planning. These actions undermine not only the core essence, logic and consecutiveness of the Minsk agreements; they also derail all efforts undertaken by Ukraine and the international community aimed at restoring peace and stability. In fact, they make the implementation of the political part of a peaceful settlement impossible.

We draw the attention of the international community to yet another proof of Russia's deliberate neglect of the Minsk agreements as well as its full responsibility for the situation in some areas of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions. Because of the Kremlin's deliberate policy of upholding its "hybrid war" against Ukraine, we are able to state that almost a year after the adoption of the Package of Measures for the Implementation of the Minsk Agreements, the situation in eastern Ukraine remains extremely fragile and far from a restoration of peace, security and regular life in the areas suffering from terrorists.

We call on our international partners not to fall for the deceptive manoeuvres of the Russian aggressor, which constantly demonstrates impressive mismatches between its rhetoric and its real actions. In this light, political pressure on the Russian Federation and the implementation of diplomatic and restrictive measures are of critical importance for the enforcement of the Kremlin's return to the international legal framework.